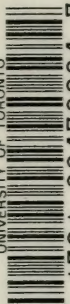


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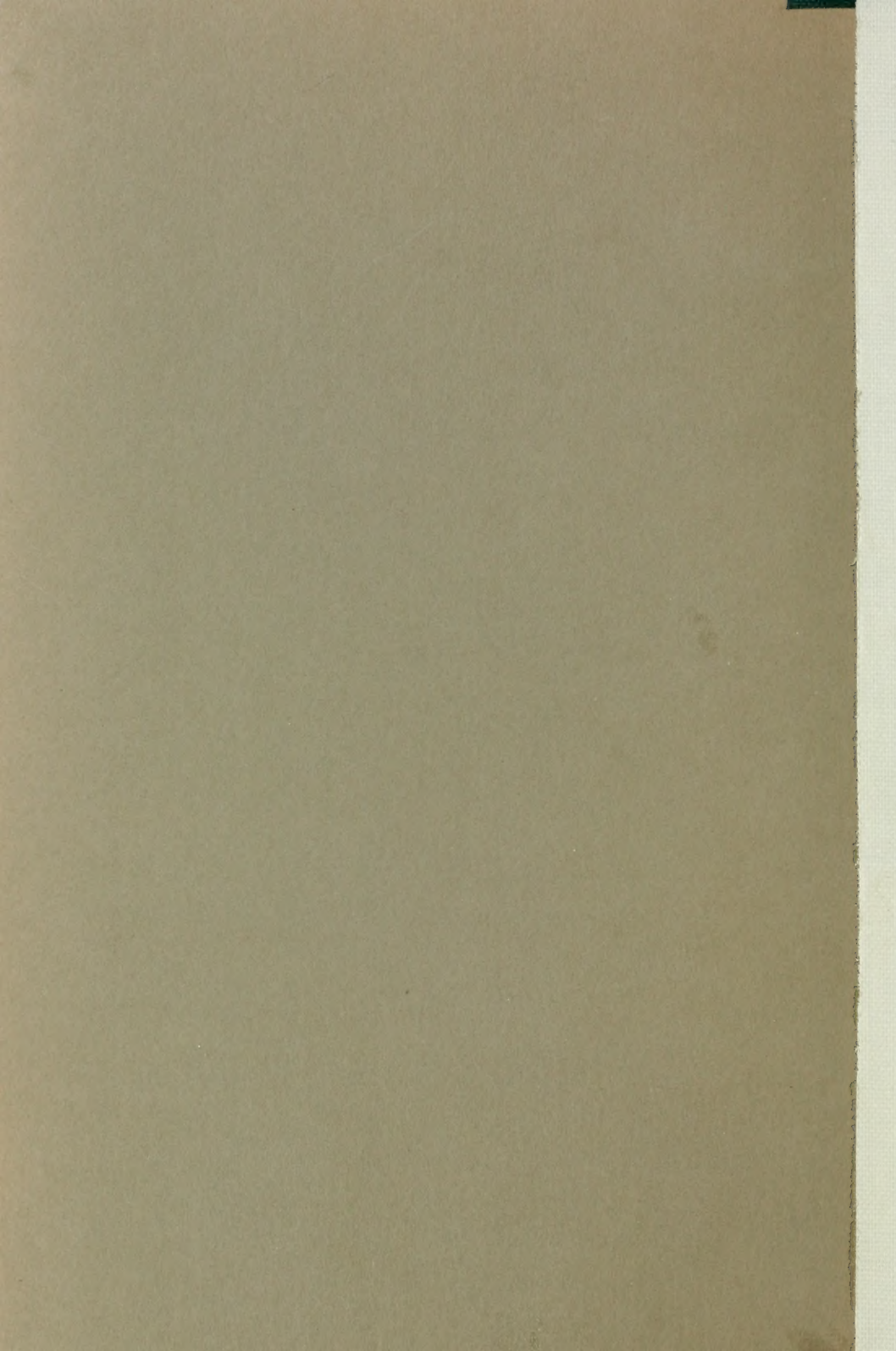


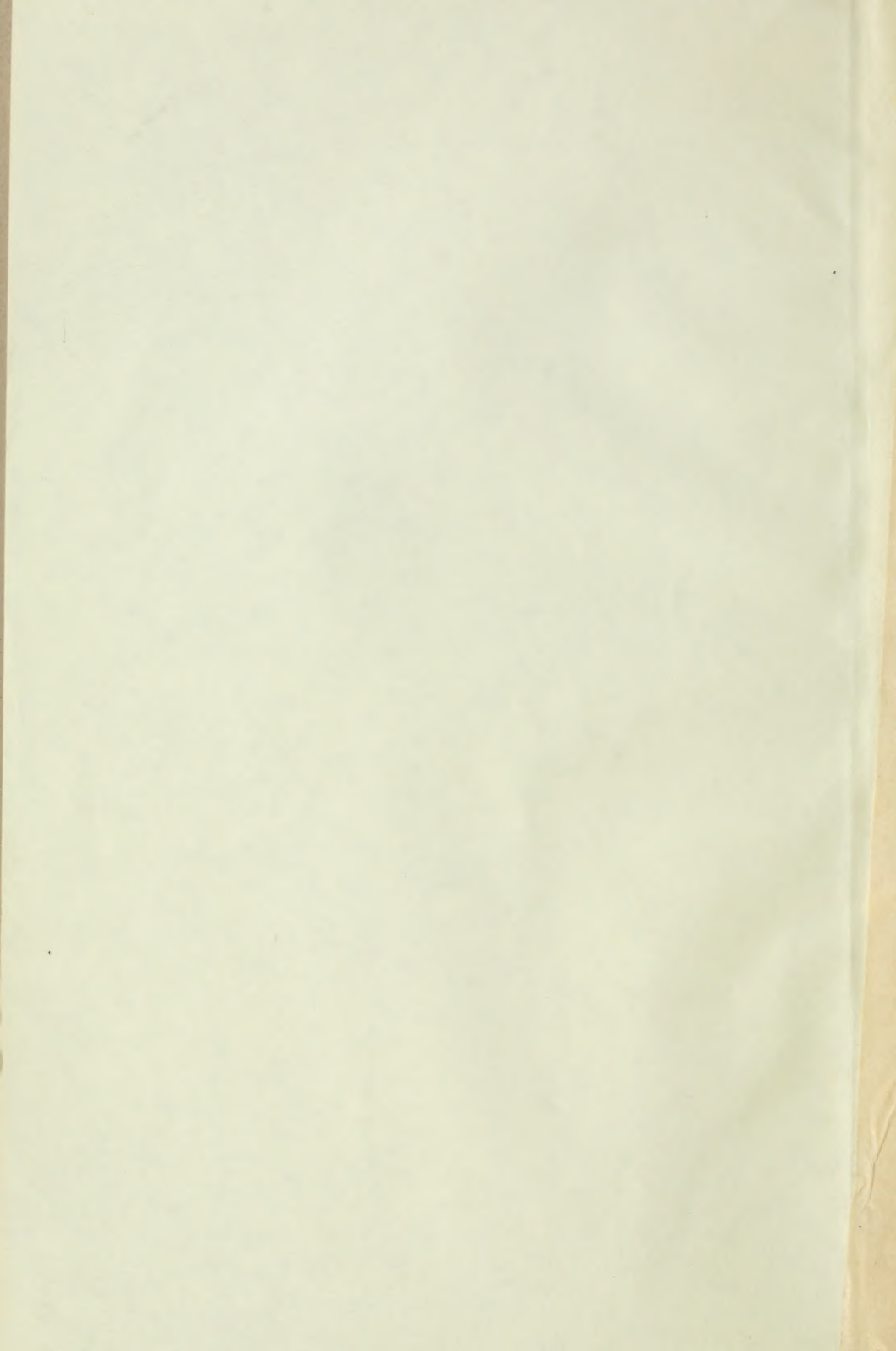
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HISTORY
of the
MEDICAL
PROFESSION



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Preface

No body of men among the pioneers has performed more laudable service in the development of Sault Ste. Marie, than the Doctors. By the very nature of their calling they are dedicated to a life of service to the people of the community in which they live. Any person who is familiar with the work which they perform and the service they render will admit that they are deserving of a place of honour among the pioneers who are entitled to recognition in the building up of this new country.

It is well known that as a body, the Medical Men are very modest in asserting their rights to recognition as servants of the people, beyond the other members of the community.

This book is not written for the purpose of obtaining that recognition but in order that in years to come a History of the Medical Profession in Sault Ste. Marie, will be available, and that in some measure the difficulties under which these men laboured will be known to their successors in the Profession, as well as to those persons who are interested in the Profession and its history.

It is expected that this book will form the commencement of a History of the Profession here and that succeeding generations will add to it as they pass along.

It is proper to mention that the subject was suggested by Dr. W. E. Gimby, the President of the Medical Society in this City during the year 1919—1920, and that the compilation of the book has been under his direction and supervision.

It is with a consciousness of imperfection that the work is now placed in book form, but it is confidently expected that

the imperfections which exist will be graciously overlooked by the reader and that the real aim of the book, a compilation of facts in reference to the Profession and its work in Sault Ste. Marie, will be attained; and that the book will prove both interesting and instructive.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario,

June 30th, 1922.




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Table of Contents

NAME	PAGE
ADAMS, DR. W. A.	24
BRULE, ETIENNE	12
BRADLEY, DR. W. J.	25
BROMLEY, DR. E.	34
BIGGINS, EDWARD	64
CARNEY, R.	15
COOKE, DR.	20
CASSELMAN, DR. S.	43
COHEN, DR. I.	51
CAIN, DR. R. F.	57
CLERGUE, F. H.	64
DICKISON, DR. G. J.	40
DeSORCEY, DR. C. A.	50
DUNCAN, DR. J. H.	53
DUDLEY, DR. W. H.	55
DICKSON, DR. W. B.	58
DAWSON, JOHN	64
FLEMING, DR. S. E.	32
FRIPP, DR. G. D.	47
GIBSON, DR. R. J.	28
GIMBY, DR. J. H.	35
GIMBY, DR. W. E.	39
GIMBY, DR. J. E.	52
GRAHAM, DR. N. F. W.	59
HIPPOCRATES	8
HARVEY, SIR WM.	8
HUNTER, DR. W. R.	26
HAMILTON, DR. B.	45
HUNT, DR. J. W.	49
HUTTON, DR. T. O.	49
HUNTER, GEO. A.	64
HEARST, W. H.	64
JEANETTE, LIEUTENANT	14
JOHNSON, DR.	40
JOHNSTON, DR. H. W.	60
KELLY, DR. J.	19
KEITH, DR. J. P.	42
KEHOE, J. J.	64

Table of Contents (continued)

NAME	PAGE
LISTER, BARON - - - - -	9
LANE, DR. R. T. - - - - -	46
LANG, DR. - - - - -	49
LLOYD, DR. I. M. - - - - -	54
LEAHY, DR. W. H. - - - - -	61
LYON, MRS. B. F. - - - - -	66
MARQUETTE, FATHER - - - - -	13
McCULLOUGH, DR. G. - - - - -	23
McCAIG, DR. A. S. - - - - -	31
McLEAN, DR. J. R. - - - - -	33
McRAE, DR. J. R. - - - - -	37
McLURG, DR. J. - - - - -	38
McLEAN, DR. J. D. - - - - -	40
McQUAID, DR. T. - - - - -	41
McDONALD, DR. J. - - - - -	56
McFADDEN, U. - - - - -	67
OSLER, SIR WM. - - - - -	9
PRINCE, HON. JOHN - - - - -	15
PLUMMER, MRS. W. H. - - - - -	65
PLUMMER, H. L. - - - - -	66
REPENTIGNY, CHEVALIER DE	14
ROLPH - - - - -	20
REID, DR. J. A. - - - - -	21
RUSH, R. - - - - -	64
REID, MRS. J. A. - - - - -	65
READ, EDGAR T. - - - - -	67
ST. LUSSEN, DAUMONT DU - - - - -	13
SIMPSON, DR. - - - - -	18
STRUTHERS, DR. - - - - -	25
SHERK, DR. F. H. - - - - -	27
SHEPHARD, DR. A. A. - - - - -	36
SMITH, DR. C. M. - - - - -	40
STONE, DR. R. - - - - -	40
SINCLAIR, DR. A. - - - - -	44
STONE, JUDGE - - - - -	66
TREW, DR. - - - - -	20
WILSON, MAJOR JOSEPH - - - - -	15
WEBB, DR. J. - - - - -	40

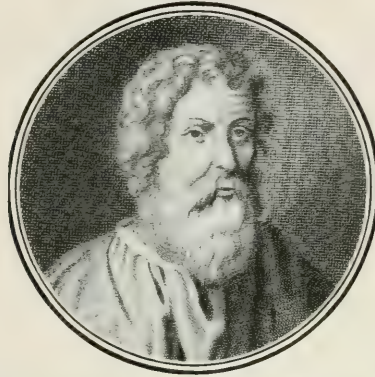


*A wise physician skill'd our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the Public weal.*

—POPE.

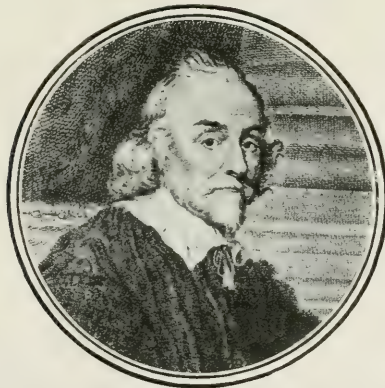


Hippocrates

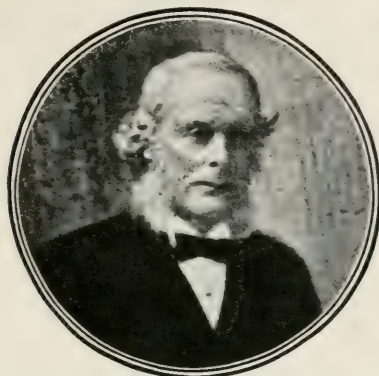


HIPPOCRATES, born 460 B. C. on Island of Cos., died 357 B.C. Leading investigator of his age; known for centuries as "the Father of Medicine"; organizer of Schools for the dissemination of medical knowledge.

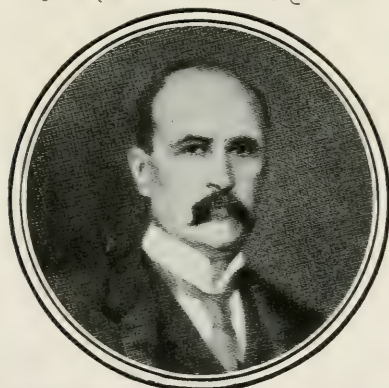
Sir William Harvey



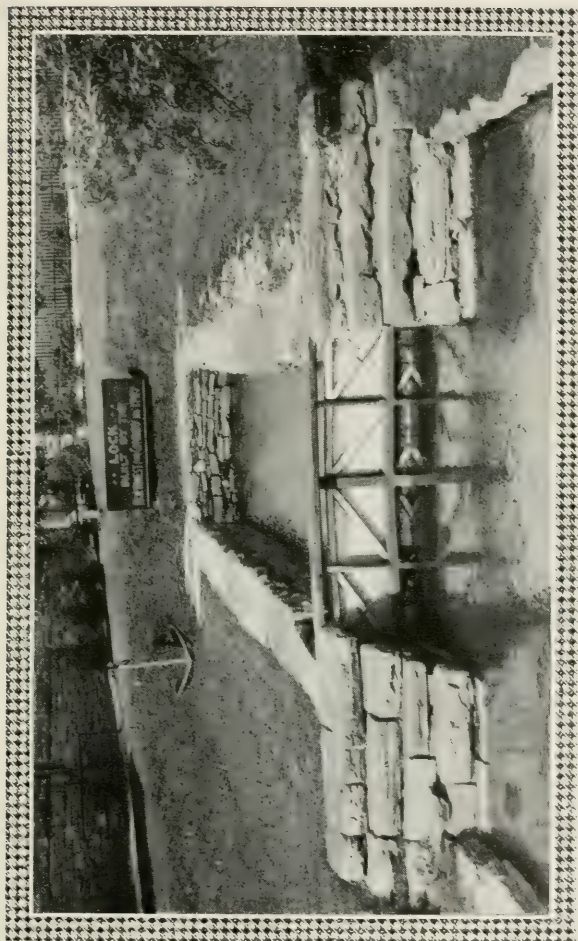
SIR WILLIAM HARVEY, born Folkestone, England, April 1, 1578, died at London June 3, 1657; in 1628 published a treatise on the circulation of the blood, and thereby attained a place of merit in the medical world; recognized as a great physician and investigator; a teacher and scientist of wide repute.

Baron Lister

BARON LISTER of Lyme Regis, born in Essex, England, April 5, 1827. Died Feb. 10, 1912. In 1860 introduced his famous theory of germ life and its relation to disease, and the idea of combating destructive germ life through antiseptic treatment; a distinguished scientist, investigator and scholar.

Sir William Osler, Bart.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART, M.D., F.R.C.P., L.L.D., F.R.S. Born at Bondhead, Ont., July 12, 1849. Died at Oxford, Dec. 29, 1919. Distinguished Canadian Physician, late Regius Professor of Medicine Oxford University; Honorary Professor of Medicine John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; formerly Professor of Clinical Medicine University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., and of the Institute of Medicine McGill University, Montreal.



REPRODUCTION OF OLD NORTHWEST COMPANY'S LOCK.

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO. BUILT 1797-98

CHAPTER I

“Early History”

PRIOR to the coming of the French, we have little that is authoritative regarding the History of Sault Ste. Marie. Much that has been written of the place in reference to Indian Life is traceable to Indian Legends which are strangely interwoven with the history of the various tribes and the savage wars waged against one another.

The earliest name recorded by which the place was known was Bawating, said by Schoolcraft the great authority on the North American Indian, to have been an Ojibway exclamation referring to the Rapids of the St. Mary's at this point and meaning turbulent or bounding waters. We know that Bawating was one of the great centres of the Ojibway Tribe of Indians and that the members of that tribe who lived at Bawating were known to the early French as Saulteurs.

In the many books which have been written in regard to the North American Indian there is little information directly bearing on the Saulteurs. There is however an interesting reference to the Ojibway tribe, in Harman's Journal, an account of the principal occurrences during a residence by Harman of nineteen years in various parts of Western Canada. He states "that the tribes that are the most intellectual and that have advanced the furthest towards a state of civilization are the Saulteurs or Chippewas and the Crees. These tribes have a greater knowledge than the other Indians of the medicinal qualities of the bark of trees and of herbs, roots, etc., and their medical skill enables them to heavily tax the other tribes.

Indeed their medicines, with their skill in regard to their application, form considerable articles of commerce with their neighbours. Some times for sufficient compensation they will instruct a person where to procure ingredients and how to prepare them as medicines to be used in particular cases. It is very probable however that the Indian Doctors like some apothecaries in the civilized world sold some medicines of little or no value. It is also well known to those acquainted with the Indians that their physicians frequently effect cures with their roots and herbs in cases which would puzzle the skill and the drugs of a scientific physician."

From this account written in the year 1802 referring to the Indians who lived at Sault Ste. Marie we find that that place was favoured at that early date, in possessing among its residents persons who to a remarkable extent possessed knowledge which was successfully employed to heal and cure.

The date on which the first white man visited Sault Ste. Marie is not definitely known. The opinion seems to prevail and doubtless is correct that Etienne Brule, a rugged French adventurer was the first white man to visit the rapids of the St. Mary's. He made an extended journey to the region surrounding this point in 1621 and it is generally conceded that he came to Bawating in that year.

In 1634 we know positively that Jean Nicollet, a well known guide who had lived with the Nipissings, near Lake Nipissing, visited Bawating and was kindly received by the Indians there.

In the following year the name of the place was changed to Sault Du Gaston in honour of Gaston, the youngest brother of Louis XIV of France.

In 1641 the Jesuit Priests, Jogues and Raymbault, visited the Rapids, near the site of the present City of Sault Ste.

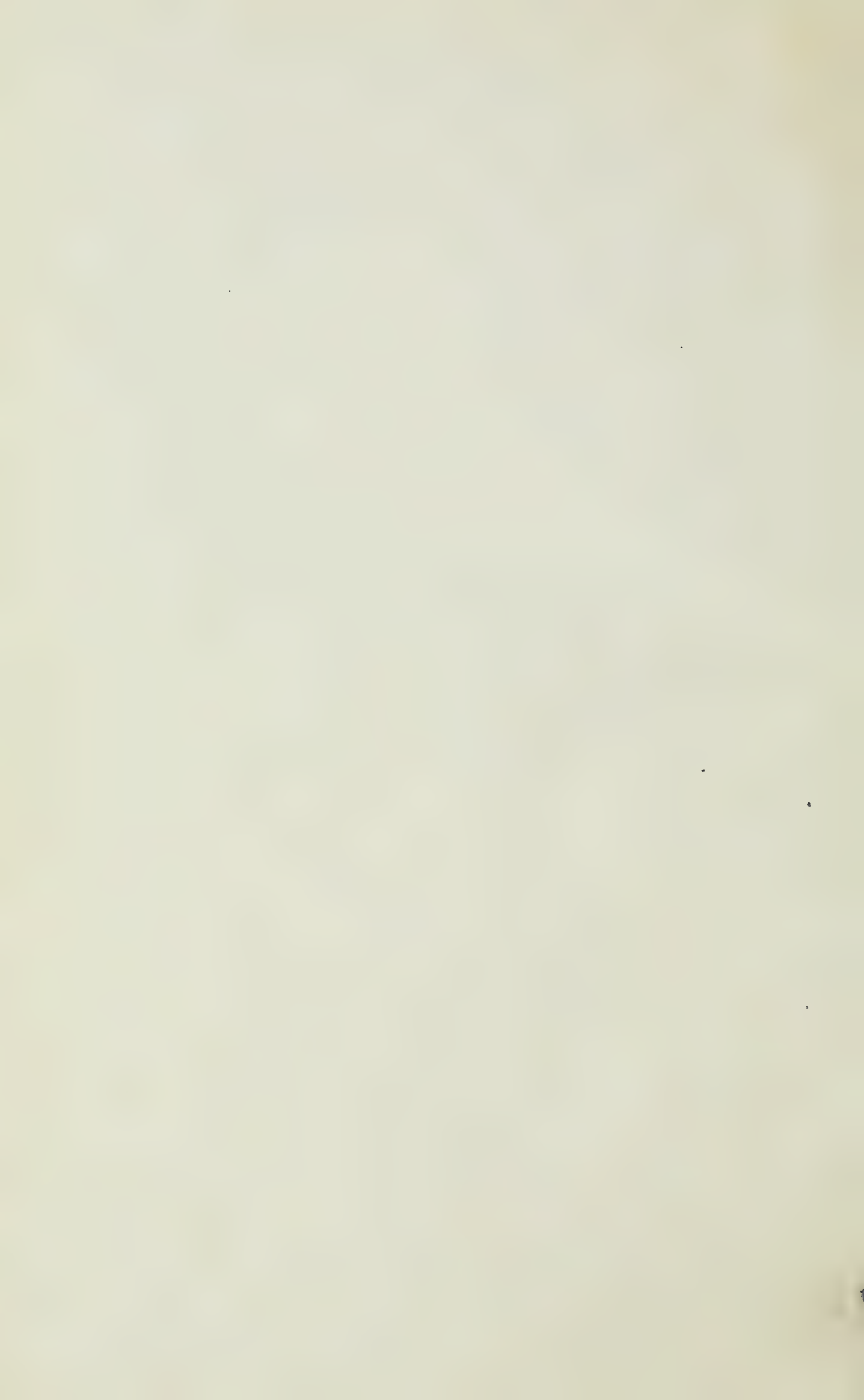
Marie and explained their doctrines to some two thousand braves. The daring adventurers Raddison and Grosseileirs passed through Sault Du Gaston in 1660 and in 1669 the famous Pere Marquette established a Mission at Sault Du Gaston on the completion of which the name of the place was changed to Sault Ste. Marie.

In 1670 Fathers Galinee and Dollier de Casson arrived at Sault Ste. Marie, having made the voyage from Montreal for the first time by way of the Lakes.

In 1671 Daumont du St. Lussion in pursuance of orders received from his Government, formally took possession of the interior of the continent in the name of the French King. The ceremony was performed at Sault Ste. Marie on June 14th in the presence of fourteen Frenchmen and several thousand Indians representing the most important of the surrounding tribes. The account of this ceremony by Parkman is of extreme interest and shows conclusively that Sault Ste. Marie occupied an important place among the settlements of the west.

In 1689 owing to the increasing hostility of the Iroquois, the enemies of the Ojibway, the mission established by Marquette was abandoned and from that date to 1750 little is recorded of what took place at Sault Ste. Marie.

During the period from 1622 to 1750 no record has been found of any medical men having visited Sault Ste. Marie. The Jesuits if they possessed any knowledge of medicine wisely refrained from its practice as the Indian Medicine Men were considered sacred and any opposition to them could have resulted only in disaster to those who attempted to oppose them in their work.



In 1750 La Jonquiere, Governor of Canada instructed Chevalier de Repentigny to establish a military fort at Sault Ste. Marie. This fort was established to deal with the Ojibways who had turned from their allegiance to the French. Repentigny completed the erection of the fort in 1751. The garrison was however very small and did not remain long on garrison duty as the war with England required the services of Repentigny and all the available men in the Colony. Their assistance was however unavailing and in 1759 the battle of The Plains of Abraham was fought, as a result of which France no longer held dominion over the land which St. Lussen had so proudly appropriated to the arms of his King on the historic fourteenth of June, 1671.

In 1762 the fort at Sault Ste. Marie was handed over to Lieutenant Jeanette and a Company of British Guards. Jeanette and his company met an untimely death in the following year when they were cruelly massacred by the Indians at Michillimacinae. A strong detachment of men was then sent to the fort at Sault Ste. Marie and with the aid of Alexander Henry, a daring Irish adventurer who was fortunate enough to escape the ruthless massacre at Michillimacinae, the Indians were quieted and their ruthless spirit quelled. It is unknown whether the detachment of guards who were in possession of the fort had any medical attention or not, but it is quite probable that they had a medicine chest which supplied the more common medicines required for their ailments.

From 1763 to 1783 there is little recorded as to life at Sault Ste. Marie. In 1783 the North West Company established a trading post there and placed a factor in charge who acted as virtual head of the community and kept a store which supplied some of the more common drugs.

In 1814 the Village of Sault Ste. Marie was sacked by American troops and the North West Company's fort and saw-

mill and many of the other buildings were burned to the ground. When the war ceased the villagers quickly set about the re-building of their homes. In 1816 the North West Company erected a new post on the east bank of the Fort Creek. Five years later the North West Company's fort at Sault Ste. Marie, together with their other forts throughout Canada were taken over by the famous Hudson Bay Company.

In 1843 Sault Ste. Marie had attained such importance that the Government sent an officer there in the person of Joseph Wilson. On his arrival he tells us there were in the neighborhood of forty houses in the settlement. He became very popular and occupied the first place among the citizens of Sault Ste. Marie for a number of years. He had a multiplicity of government duties to perform. He was Indian Agent, Customs Officer, Post Master, General Military Officer and Government Contractor. Major Wilson had a chest of medicine and although he was not a Doctor he was apparently able to relieve considerable suffering among the inhabitants. Major Wilson lived continuously in Sault Ste. Marie from 1843 until he died in 1889. He lived for a number of years in the old house now standing at the southwest corner of March and Queen streets.

In 1858 Algoma was organized into a Judicial District, with the District Head Quarters at Sault Ste. Marie, an event which marked the beginning of a new era for the place. The Honourable John Prince was the first Judge and Richard Carney the first Sheriff.

Some idea of the tremendous territory covered by the Judicial District of Algoma may be gathered from the fact that the District extended from the North shore of Lakes Huron and Superior to the Hudson Bay, and from Parry Sound on the East to the Province of Manitoba on the West. In the year 1872 a man named Horne was tried at Sault Ste. Marie before a

jury and Mr. Justice Robinson for a murder committed at Kenora. One person now living in Sault Ste. Marie, was on the Jury, which brought in a verdict of "Guilty." Horne was sentenced to be hanged but saved the hangman the trouble by committing suicide in his cell. Counsel was engaged for the Crown on this case from Toronto and a Mr. Dunning from Port Arthur acted for the defence.

This event shows that the quiet Village of Sault Ste. Marie had now blossomed into the centre of a large and scattered district and it is not surprising to learn that shortly after the honour of "District Town" had been conferred on the place, a qualified physician arrived and commenced the practice of his profession.

CHAPTER II

“The Pioneers”

WE now enter upon the history of the medical men who may be properly called the Pioneers of Sault Ste. Marie. Many of these were men who loved the rugged life which a new Country presented; men who were strong and able to face privation if need be, and to whom the quiet uneventful practice of more settled parts proved irksome.

Many are the tales which have been told of the difficulties contended with by the early doctors of this District; records of illness conquered under the most adverse conditions and of great triumphs obtained often through dogged perseverance and loyalty to the tasks imposed by the nature of their calling. The difficulties were not however so great when the first doctors came to Sault Ste. Marie because there was little settlement outside the Village itself. When the first qualified doctor came to Sault Ste. Marie there were only a few squatters in what is known as Korah Township. No railway had as yet made an appearance and the numerous settlements which have grown up along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Algoma Central Railway were not then in existence. The first doctors had only to attend to the sick in the immediate vicinity of the village, but later when these railways had been completed settlements sprang up along the rights of way, and for some distance back. When this came about the doctors were often compelled to attend many cases which necessitated long drives in the depth of Algoma winters.

THE first qualified medical man to arrive at Sault Ste. Marie was Dr. Simpson. As near as can be learned he came to the Village in 1860 and practised here six years. Dr. Simpson in conjunction with Mr. Pilgrim built a house on the Northwest corner of Albert and East streets, and it was there that Dr. Simpson lived and had his office. While in Bruce Mines, before coming to Sault Ste. Marie, Dr. Simpson married a sister of the late W. H. Plummer. The Doctor was not related to the other Simpson family which became so intimately connected with the history of Sault Ste. Marie at a later date. Dr. Simpson left Sault Ste. Marie in 1866 for Manitoulin Island and has since died. He is said to have been a very genial man who was a general favourite with the people of the Village.

IN 1863 a very interesting character arrived at Sault Ste. Marie in the person of Dr. John Kelly. He was a graduate of Dublin University, where he was very proficient in his studies. He practised for a time in Ireland and there gained some fame as a physician. He was mentioned in the "English Lancet" as being the first doctor to use chloral hydrate in the treatment of puerperal fever. Dr. Kelly prior to his location at Sault Ste. Marie was second ship surgeon on the Great Eastern. This great ship was tied up for some time at an American Port and Dr. Kelly wandered westward and finally located at Sault Ste. Marie, where he opened up an office in the home of Sergeant Hynes, father of Mr. Thomas Hynes of East Street. He later moved his office to the back of the building which is now known as the New England Restaurant.

Dr. Kelly's hobby was mineralogy. He owned a little cabin where Mr. J. E. Irving's residence now stands. In this cabin he had ores and curios of all description. His practice was not so large as to prevent him from taking many prospecting tours. From information obtained from some of the older residents of the City it would appear that he was nick-named the "Gold Bug" because he carried with him on nearly all occasions, a little hammer, and was continually breaking up specimens which he picked up, apparently with the expectation that he would some time discover a gold mine.

Dr. Kelly was one of the original stock holders in the "Northern Light", one of the first newspapers published in the Village. His associates in this undertaking were Mr. W. E. Luscombe, and Mr. William Turner.

The Doctor was highly thought of by the inhabitants of the Village and took an active part in the affairs of the community.

He left the Sault in 1880 for Ishpeming, Michigan; from there he went to Negaunee, Michigan; and finally located at Escanaba, Michigan, where he died.

DR. SIMPSON and Dr. Kelly practised here together for some three years. They were afterwards followed by a succession of splendid men who unremittingly rendered their best to the suffering pioneers of the district, men who were often poorly paid for their sympathetic attention but who were constantly called upon to deal with the gravest responsibilities of life and death from the cradle to the grave.

In 1870 a new medical man arrived in the Sault in the person of Dr. Cooke. He came from Georgetown, Ontario, and is described as a man of sterling physique, well qualified to defy the difficulties attendant on practice in those pioneer days. He was very successful in his practice and was especially well liked by the inhabitants of the Village.

His offices were located in what is now known as the Cullis Block. Dr. Cooke died here in 1877 from general blood poisoning following a carbuncle on his neck.

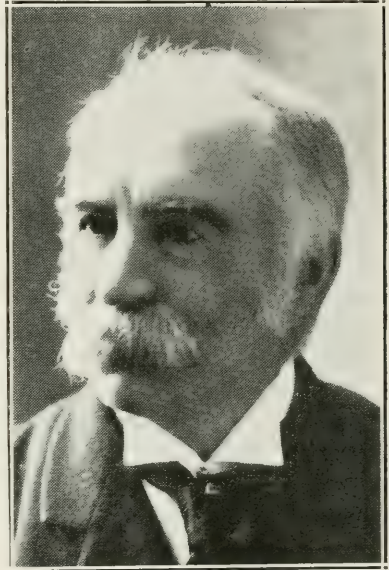
Among the doctors who settled in Sault Ste. Marie in the early seventies was Dr. Trew. The exact date when he came to the town cannot be ascertained, but he came here shortly after Dr. Cooke, who arrived in 1870. Dr. Trew had his office in a house on the lot immediately to the east of the present residence of Mr. R. G. Pratt. The house has since been torn down. Dr. Trew remained in Sault Ste. Marie for about two years. He is said to have been a young man, about thirty, who was well liked by the people of the Town during the time that he remained here.

Dr. Rolph was the English Church Clergyman for a few years commencing in the early seventies. He came to Sault Ste. Marie, more as a Missionary than as a regular Clergyman and was a fully qualified medical practitioner. Dr. Rolph however, as far as can be learned, did not practice medicine here as the town had a qualified medical man during the years that Dr. Rolph remained here.



Dr. J. A. Reid

IN 1880 Dr. J. A. Reid came to Sault Ste. Marie from Bruce Mines, and became a permanent resident of the Town. Dr. Reid was born at Westport, Nova Scotia, near Halifax, in 1844. His father was a Professor in classics at Mount Allison Academy, at St. John's, Newfoundland, and Dr. Reid received his early education in that institution under the guidance of his father. Dr. Reid's father was a cousin of the noted Sir James Simpson, the discoverer of choloform. From Mount Allison Academy Dr. Reid went to McGill University, where he graduated in medicine in 1869. For a few years he was employed by the Allan Steamship Co. as Ship Surgeon on their Atlantic steamers. He then took a Post Graduate course of one year in St. Thomas Hospital, London. On his return to Newfoundland he



laboured for two or three years with the fishermen at Fortune Bay and might have developed into another Dr. Grenfell but for the fact that he made a trip to Montreal, where he was taken seriously ill with typhoid fever. On his recovery he learned from Dr. Simpson, formerly of Sault Ste. Marie, of the need of medical men in that district, and in the fall of 1874 he arrived at Bruce Mines to occupy the position of resident doctor for the mining company, carrying on operations there. Six weeks after the mine caved in and work

ceased. For the next few years he practiced little. In 1870 he was married to Miss Annie Marks, of Bruce Mines, and in 1880 he came to Sault Ste. Marie. At the time of his arrival there were some eight hundred people here. On the completion of the C.P.R. to Sault Ste. Marie, in 1887, he was appointed C. P. R. physician and he also received the appointment of physician to the Indians at Garden River. Both these positions he retained until his death. Dr. Reid lived and had his office for some six years on Queen Street, East, near Pilgrim Street, and in 1888 he built a home at the corner of Brock and Albert Streets, where his family still reside.

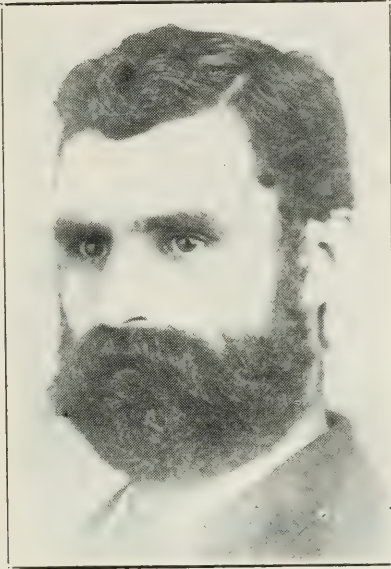
Dr. Reid was specially endowed with those splendid traits of character which endear a man to the members of the community in which he lived. He was a welcome guest in every home, and became one of the most revered and respected citizens of the place, nor was he lacking in ability as a physician. He had numerous opportunities and invitations to return to Montreal and commence practice there, but his love for Sault Ste. Marie and the unknown District which surrounded it appealed more strongly to his nature and he remained here where he carried on his great and good work until amid the deep and sincere sorrow of those who had learned to honour and respect him, he was called by death in the fall of 1902.

The name of Dr. Reid will always remain bright in the annals of Sault Ste. Marie as the first physician who remained here for any great length of time and made Sault Ste. Marie his permanent home. He is truly one of the noble medical pioneers of the District.

Dr. G. McCullough

AMONG the early practitioners in Sault Ste. Marie Dr. George McCullough was one of the most successful. Dr. McCullough was born at Malton, Ont., and received his early education at Dr. Grasse's School at Galt. He subsequently entered McGill University in Montreal and graduated

in 1879. He commenced practice in the Town of St. Marys where he remained until 1887, when he moved to Sault Ste. Marie. He practised in Sault Ste. Marie continuously from 1887 until he died on February 12th, 1892. Persons who were acquainted with Dr. McCullough refer to him as being a bright, brainy man who had acquired a large practice in the Town. Dr. McCullough built a house at the corner of Pilgrim and Herrick Streets which was occupied by Judge MacKay prior to his departure for Port Arthur.



Dr. W. A. Adams

OF the medical men who lived at Sault Ste. Marie who may be termed properly pioneers among the medical men of the place only one is living at the present time. Dr. W. A. Adams came to Sault Ste. Marie in February 1888. He was born in the County of Hastings, the youngest of a family of nine children, his father having settled in Canada in 1830. Dr. Adams was educated in the Public School and Collegiate Institute at Cobourg. He later attended the Trinity Medical School and graduated with his degree in 1876. He practised in the County of Huron near Seaforth and later near Belleville. Dr. Adams did not find the practise of medicine as congenial as he had hoped and he commenced the drug business which has subsequently developed into the business now carried on by his son



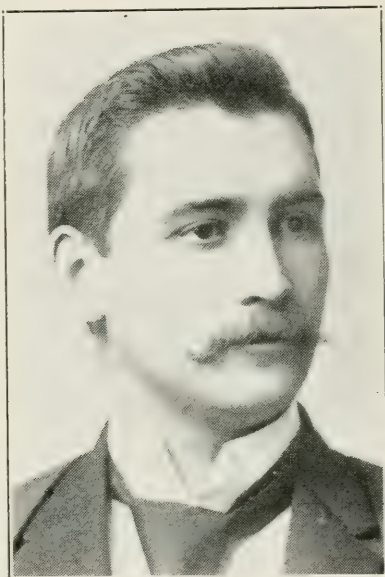
under the name of "C. T. Adams and Co." The Doctor was Gaol Surgeon here for a period of twelve years previous to his appointment as Post Master in 1903. In politics the Doctor is a Liberal and was for a number of years President of the Liberal Association here. He is also a Charter member in the Oddfellow's Arthur Lodge number twenty-eight. Dr. Adams has been an enthusiastic curler for the last fifteen years and has always been much in evidence among the curling fraternity here. In religion the Doctor is a Methodist.

DR. W. J. BRADLEY, whose father was in the Civil Service at Ottawa, came here in 1889 at the commencement of the construction of the ship canal. During the five years of the construction of the canal Dr. Bradley was the surgeon employed by the contractors. He received twenty-five cents per man per month to commence with and did not furnish anything. Later he received fifty cents per man per month and furnished medicine and hospital accomodation. Dr. Bradley became a well known member of the community and was well liked by the people of the Town. In 1894 the Doctor left for England to take a Post Graduate course and on his return to Canada he settled in Ottawa. A few years ago he developed tuberculosis and died.

Dr. Struthers practised in Sault Ste. Marie for almost a year in partnership with Dr. Bradley. Dr. Struthers was a graduate of the McGill University and before coming to Sault Ste. Marie had been connected with the Medical Service of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is said to have had an extensive medical training and after leaving Sault Ste. Marie he practised for a number of years with Dr. Arthur of Sudbury. Dr. Struthers died a few years ago.

Dr. M. R. Hunter

DR. BRADLEY was succeeded by Dr. Walter Ross Hunter, who took over his practice. Dr. Hunter was born September 15th, 1869, in the Village of Clarksburg, in the County of Grey. He was educated in the village school and afterwards attended the Collegiate where he passed his matriculation examination. He served his apprenticeship to the drug business under C. W. Hartman in his native village, after which he entered the Toronto School of Medicine in 1886. Dr. Hunter graduated from Toronto University in the spring of 1891 and engaged in the practice of his profession at Bridgeburg, Ontario, where he practised for a year. He then took over the practice of the late Dr. R. H. Hunt of Clarksburg on account of the ill-health of Dr. Hunt and he continued in practice there for some time, when an opening presented itself in Sault Ste. Marie, and in the spring of 1894 he commenced practice here. He had an extensive and successful practice until the time of his sudden death in August 1897. Dr. Hunter was an enthusiastic lover of sport. He was particularly interested in cricket and curling and was a devoted follower of Isack Walton. He was a member of Beaver Lodge, A.F. and A.M., in Clarksburg, his native village.



IN 1891 a new Doctor came to Sault Ste. Marie, in the person of Dr. F. Hershey Sherk. Dr. Sherk was born in 1863 in the County of Welland and received his preliminary education at Kitchener, then Berlin, Ont. In 1890 he graduated from University and passed his Medical Council in the same year. He practiced for a short time at Kitchener, his home town, and then came to Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. Sherk had a large and successful practice in Sault Ste. Marie where he remained for a number of years, during which the ship canal and the pulp and paper mill were built. A large number of men were employed and as the doctors were not very plentiful there was a good deal of medical and surgical work.

At that time calls to the surrounding country were not greatly looked for as the settlers were few and widely scattered and the roads as a rule were very bad.

Dr. Sherk was Coroner for a number of years and took some interest in Municipal affairs and for a short time represented the East End of the Town in the Town Council.

Ill health compelled him to give up work for a time and to seek a less rigorous climate.

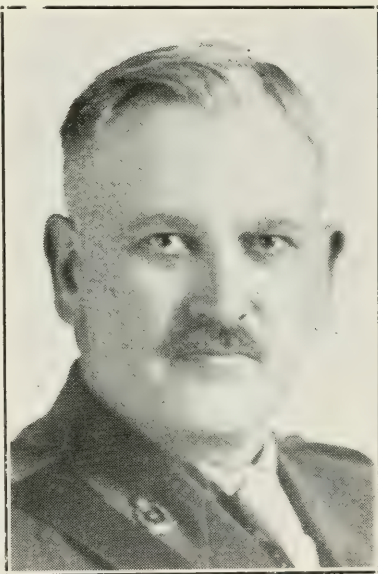
After spending a year in California he returned to Canada and after practicing for a time at Campbellford, Ontario, he moved to Toronto, where he now resides.

Dr. Sherk took Post Graduate work in Surgery and in the Eye and Ear at Chicago and New York and remained for some time in hospitals there in reference to that work.

CHAPTER III

“Of More Recent Times”

IN December 1894 there arrived in Sault Ste. Marie a doctor who was destined to become one of the outstanding medical men of the Dominion. Dr. Robert James Gibson was born near Guelph, Ontario, on November 10th, 1866. He received his early education in the Public Schools and Collegiate Institute at Clinton, Ontario, and on graduating from the Clinton Collegiate he entered McGill University and graduated with his M.D.C.M. in 1892. Shortly after his graduation he left for Great Britain and took Post Graduate work in London and Edinburgh. On his return to Canada he entered the services of the Canadian Pacific Railway with head quarters at Chapeau and remained in the employ of that company until December, 1894, when he came to Sault Ste. Marie, and commenced the general practice of medicine. In 1897 Dr. Gibson was married to Miss Jenny Marks and took up residence and had his office on East Street in the house owned by Mr. McClelland. In a very short time Dr. Gibson proved himself an able physician and was rewarded with a large and varied practice. He was greatly



impressed with the necessity for a hospital here and was very aggressive and energetic in his efforts to obtain that much needed institution. Largely due to his efforts the General Hospital was built and at the opening ceremony and on various other occasions Dr. Gibson received public recognition from his fellow citizens for his service in that regard.

In 1903 Dr. Gibson went to Copper Cliffe and took charge of the Hospital there. He remained in Copper Cliffe fourteen months and then returned to his practice in Sault Ste. Marie.

To Dr. Gibson belongs the distinction of having the first X-Ray in Northern Ontario; a close student of the advance of science in his profession he instituted an X-Ray in his office on Brock Street. It was run by water power. He was later responsible for the installation of the X-Ray apparatus in the General Hospital, an apparatus which was considered a very excellent one when first installed.

In 1901 Dr. Gibson built the beautiful residence on the North-West corner of Albert and Brock Streets where he resided and had his office until his death.

The Doctor confined his practice largely to surgery and he possessed ample recognition of his ability in the numerous high offices which were bestowed upon him by the profession in Canada and the United States. Dr. Gibson was for twelve years a member of the executive of the Ontario Medical Council and was President of that body for one year. He was one of the five medical men who were responsible for the legislation under which the Dominion Medical Council was formed and he was a member of the executive of that body, and President for one year. He was also a member of the Medical Council of the State of Michigan.

Dr. Gibson had the distinction of being elected a charter member of the College of Surgeons of the City of Chicago, the appointments being for merit only.

But Dr. Gibson was not only an outstanding figure in his profession; he was a citizen who recognized his responsibility in public matters. In 1910 he unsuccessfully contested the riding of West Algoma for the House of Commons in the interests of the Liberal Party. For a number of years the Doctor was a member of the High School Board for Sault Ste. Marie, and when he died he was Chairman of that board. During the war Dr. Gibson was engaged for some three years in military work, and presided during that time over a number of military boards of review. The Doctor was a Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and retired from military work on December 1st, 1918, because of general demobilization.

Dr. Gibson was a man of great personal attraction who combined with his love of his fellow man a high sense of public duty and an intense desire to perform public service. It is not to be wondered that his townsmen in view of his brilliant early career confidently predicted for him an even greater achievement in the years which were to come. These sanguine predictions however, were not to be realized. Early in August, 1919, the Doctor was suddenly taken ill and on August sixth, after a courageous struggle, he passed to the Great Beyond. Seldom in the history of the place has the death of one of its citizens caused such deep regret as the death of Dr. Gibson. He has however, left to the citizens of this City the precious memory of a great and good man, a beautiful character, and a life devoted to service.

As a token of the deep respect in which he was held by his townsmen, the people of Sault Ste. Marie have generously contributed to a fund to be used for the erection of a home for the nurses of the City and to be called "The Gibson Memorial Home." This is to be done as a tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Gibson and while it will in one sense perpetuate his memory to ages yet to come, the greatest tribute to the memory of the Doctor is the deep feelings of respect and honour which remain in the heart of every person who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

Dr. A. S. McCaig

DR. A. S. McCAIG was born at Rockwood Academy, Wellington County, February 27th, 1871. He received his primary education in the Public School at Rockwood and the Collegiate Institutes at Gue'ph and Collingwood. On matriculation from Collegiate he took a first-class certificate and taught school for four years. In 1892 the Doctor entered Toronto University and graduated in 1896 with a Gold Medal. In 1898 Dr. McCaig came to Sault Ste. Marie and commenced practice here, and has practised continuously in Sault Ste. Marie since that date. The Doctor is a Coroner for the District of Algoma, having been appointed in 1902. He also holds the position of Medical Officer of Health for the City of Sault Ste Marie, a position which he has occupied since 1900. Dr. McCaig served for four years as a member of the Public School Board.



Dr. S. E. Fleming

DR. SAMUEL E. FLEMING was born in the Township of Mornington, County of Perth, January 22nd, 1867, received his primary education in the Public School in Mornington Township and Stratford Collegiate and obtained his matriculation in 1891. Dr. Fleming then taught school in Waterloo County for three years after which he entered Toronto University and graduated in 1895. The Doctor commenced practice at Webbwood and in 1897 came to Sault Ste. Marie, where he has practised ever since.

Dr. Fleming was a member of the Town Council in 1900 and 1901 and succeeded Dr. Adams as Goal Surgeon in 1903, a position which he still holds. Dr. Fleming is an enthusiastic sportsman, who takes special delight in curling and tennis, both of which games he plays with remarkable skill. The Doc-



tor has won numerous trophies in these games, and although he is not as supple as in younger days, he can outguess most of the younger men who have the courage to oppose him in either of these games.

The Doctor has a splendid library and devotes considerable time to reading. In politics the Doctor is a Conservative and in religion a Presbyterian.

Dr. J. R. McLean

DR. JAMES R. McLEAN was born in Arnprior, Ontario, the son of an "old Kirk Manse." He received his early education in the Public and High Schools of his home town and matriculated into Queen's University from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of B.A. He then entered McGill University in the study of medicine and in 1898 graduated from that institution with the degree of M.D.C.M. The next year Dr. McLean spent as House Surgeon in the Western and Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and in 1900 came to Sault Ste. Marie, where he has been a resident and medical practitioner since that date. Dr. McLean became associated with the Algoma Steel Corporation and has been their resident physician since with the exception of a period while he was Overseas.

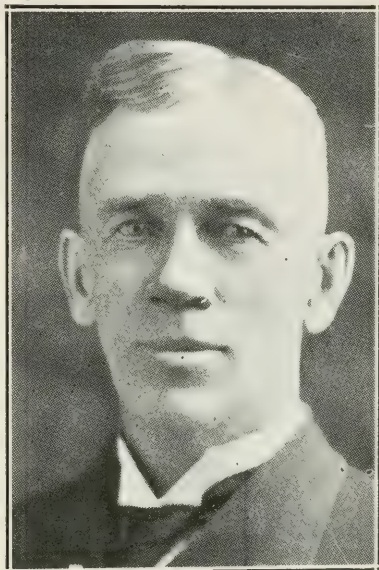


In December, 1915, Dr. McLean entered the C.E.F. as a medical officer attached to the 119th Battalion and remained with that Battalion during its formation and period of training in Canada and England until it was finally broken up in the spring of 1918. Dr. McLean went to France and was attached to Number Two Canadian Stationary Hospital. From there he served with other military units and, after the Armistice, was attached for a few months to the Orphington Hospital. The Doctor returned to Sault Ste. Marie in 1919 and resumed his position with the Algoma Steel Corporation and the general practice of medicine. Dr. McLean is a member of the Sault Club and of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club.

Dr. E. Bromley

DR EDWIN BROMLEY was born in the Ottawa Valley, Renfrew County, a son of the soil. He received his primary education in his home town and entered Collegiate Institute at Cobourg and obtained his certificate as a teacher. He taught two years when he returned to Collegiate, passed his matriculation and obtained his degree of B.A. in 1882.

After the lapse of a year Dr. Bromley commenced the study of medicine at the Toronto School of Medicine and graduated from that institution in 1886. The Doctor commenced practice in Toronto, remained there a short time and afterwards moved to Beeton, Ontario, where he practiced two years. He then located in Oxford County, near Woodstock, and practised there nine years. At that time news of the immense riches



of the Klondike region came to the attention of the people of the East and the Doctor sold his practice and went to the Klondike where he remained for two years in the mines. On his return he went to Toronto and on April 30th, 1900, he came to Sault Ste. Marie where he has resided since that time. The Doctor is not actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the Sault but has devoted his energies to lumbering and real estate. He has however, been always available when any serious epidemic has broken out and has rendered good service during the small pox and flu epidemics of recent times when medical men of the City have had more work than they have been able to attend to. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Church and a Liberal in politics.

Dr. J. H. Gimby

DR. JOHN H. GIMBY was born on a farm near Owen Sound in 1855. He received his primary education in a Public School of Derby Township and later attended the Collegiate Institutes at Owen Sound and Collingwood, and in 1878 obtained a Second-Class certificate. For a number of years he taught school in the Town of Owen Sound and in 1886 he entered the Toronto Medical School and graduated with his degree in 1890.

The Doctor practised for ten years in Wiarton. In 1900 he came to Sault Ste. Marie, where he practised continuously until his death in 1916.

Dr. Gimby was an amiable man of splendid personality and was generally favoured among the people of the City. The Doctor built up an extensive practice during the time that he remained in Sault



Ste. Marie and took part in the affairs of the City in a public way for a number of years. He was an alderman for some time on the City Council and for two years was mayor of the City.

Dr. Gimby was an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton and was well known as a fisherman "Par excellence."

For a considerable time the Doctor was in poor health and in September, 1916, after a lingering illness he crossed the bar to the great beyond. Dr. Gimby's decease was the subject of sincere regret on the part of a host of friends. His open genial manner and sterling qualities will not be soon forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be acquainted with him.

Dr. A. A. Shepard

DR. ALLAN A. SHEPARD was born in Hancock, Michigan, April 13, 1873, his father being Physician at the Quincy Mine. Dr. Shephard received his primary education at Cobourg, Ontario, and attended the Collegiate Institute at Cobourg, Ontario, and after his matriculation entered Victoria College, Toronto, where he graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the same year he entered Toronto University Medical School and graduated with his degree of M.D. in 1898. On his graduation the doctor spent one year in the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto and in 1900 he came to Sault Ste. Marie where he has practiced since that date.

Dr. Shephard is physician to the Public Schools of the City of Sault Ste. Marie.

The Doctor has always been a great lover of sport and from 1893 to 1900 he was



a hockey player of eminence, being Captain of the University team. After his arrival in the Sault he was a member of a Sault Ste. Marie team which played against the University of Toronto during the years of 1900-01-02.

The Doctor until a short time ago was an enthusiastic tennis player and he has always been a devoted curler. Doctor Shephard spent one year on the City Council and has been generally interested in civic matters serving on many boards. He is a member of the Methodist Church and in politics is a supporter of the Liberal Party.

Dr. J. R. McRae

DR. JOHN R. McRAE was born in the County of Huron and received his Public School education in Ashfield, Ontario. In 1890 he matriculated from the Goderich Collegiate Institute and entered Trinity Medical College from which he graduated in 1896 with a gold medal. In 1901 Dr. McRae located in Sault Ste. Marie where he has practiced since that date.

In 1909 the Doctor took Post Graduate work in London, England, obtaining his M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

In April, 1916, Dr. McRae enlisted with the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was attached to the 227th Battalion as Medical Officer. He proceeded Overseas with the 227th Battalion and served in England and France until the end of the war. The Doctor is a Major in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. Before re-



turning to Canada Dr. McRae spent some months in Edinburgh on special work and in April, 1920, he returned to Sault Ste. Marie, where he has practiced since his return.

Dr. J. McLurg

DR. JAMES McLURG was born September 1, 1851, in the Township of Lobo, County of Middlesex and received his primary education in the Public Schools of that Township. He then attended the Normal School at Toronto and in 1869 received a second-class Certificate, after which he taught school for some years, being principal of the Petrolia Public School for six years. In 1882 he entered Trinity Medical School and graduated in 1887 taking the silver medal in Trinity Medical School and the gold medal in the University. The Doctor put himself through the University by teaching in the Provincial Model School and by term scholarships which he captured. From 1887 to 1901 he practiced his profession in the City of Woodstock, and in 1901 he moved to Sault Ste Marie where he has been in continuous practice ever since.



In politics the Doctor is a staunch Liberal. He was President of the Liberal Association of West Algoma for a number of years. Dr. McLurg is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. W. E. Gimby

DR. WILLIAM EDWIN GIMBY, a brother of the late Dr. J. H. Gimby, was born near Owen Sound in 1859. He received his primary education in the Township of Derby and attended the Owen Sound High School and Collingwood Collegiate Institute from which he matriculated in 1885. In the same year he entered Toronto University and graduated from Toronto Medical School in 1889. For ten years he practiced in the Town of Chesley in the County of Bruce. He then moved North and settled in the Cobalt District and for two years was the only doctor in Ontario practicing north of North Bay. This was before there was any discovery of silver or gold in that district. When in that district Dr. Gimby was a Coroner for the District of Nipissing.



In 1902, owing to the lack of school accomodation for his family, he moved to Sault Ste. Marie where he has practiced ever since. In 1902 the doctor was appointed local physician for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and has retained that position to the present time. He has been interested in educational matters generally and for three years Dr. Gimby served on the Sault Public School Board.

In politics the Doctor is a Liberal and in religion a Methodist. Of the Doctor's hobbies the one which is probably best known is his love of horses. For a number of years he has had the pleasure and satisfaction of being the owner of beautiful horses.

AMONG the Doctors who came to Sault Ste. Marie in 1900 to 1902 when the Steel Mills commenced the manufacture of rails, were the following :

DR. J. DOUGLAS McLEAN came to Sault Ste. Marie in 1900 and settled in the east end of the city. He remained a short time during which he built up a successful practice and then left for Edmonton, where he is said to have met with great prosperity.

DR. JOHNSON came to Sault Ste. Marie in 1902 and died here in 1908. He had his office on Albert Street West, near Gore, and had the distinction of being the first doctor to own an automobile in Sault Ste. Marie.

DR. JAMES WEBB, a graduate of Toronto University, commenced practice in 1900 in what was then known as Steelton. He remained until 1904 when he went to Copper Cliff and after practising there for a short time removed to California.

DR. G. J. DICKISON, now practising in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, practiced on this side of the river during the years 1900-01.

DR. C. M. SMITH, formerly of Orangeville, Ontario, father of Mr. C. B. Smith of this city, practised in Sault Ste. Marie during 1905 and 1907 and then moved to British Columbia where he died in the fall of 1918.

DR. ROBT. STONE, brother of Mr. S. G. Stone and Dr. R. E. Stone, a graduate of Toronto University, practised here for a few months in 1904, when he went to the northwest.

Dr. T. McQuaid

DR. THOMAS McQUAID graduated from Western University, London, and after serving as House Surgeon in St. Joseph Hospital in that City came to Sault Ste. Marie in 1907 and opened an office on Queen street, near Gore. Dr. McQuaid was a very successful physician and built up a large and varied practise which he enjoyed until he died in 1917 amid the sincere sorrow of his many friends and especially of the members of his profession. Dr. McQuaid took an active interest in city affairs and served on the city council for some two and a half years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a supporter of the Liberal Party.

Dr. McQuaid was a quiet thoughtful type of man who was honored and revered by a host of friends who will always remember him as a good physician and a loyal and devoted citizen and friend.



Dr. J. H. Keith

DR. JOHN PATERSON KEITH was born in Lindsay, Ontario, on April 22nd, 1875, of Scotch parentage.

He received his early education in the Public Schools and Collegiate Institute of his home town and matriculated from the Collegiate in 1893.

He entered Toronto University in 1895 and graduated in medicine in 1899.

During his student days the Doctor gained quite a reputation as a rugby player, being on the forward line of the "Meds." in the Mulock Series throughout his college course.

In the fall, after graduation, he assisted Dr. McWilliams of Thamesford, who was running in a bye-election in East Middlesex, against Capt. Tom Robson, of London.

Following one year spent in post graduate study, the Doctor started to practise his profession in Mount Pleasant, Durham County, remaining there only a short time, and then moved to Omemeé, Victoria County, where he spent the next six years. In 1905 he was appointed Coroner for Victoria County.

In August, 1907, the Doctor came to Sault Ste. Marie, where he has been in practise since that date.

The Doctor is an enthusiastic Curler and is also a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Golf Club. He is a Presbyterian in religion and a supporter of the Liberal Party in politics.



Dr. S. Casselman

DR. SIMON CASSELMAN was born at Morrisburg, Ontario, in 1874. He attended Public School at the Village of Williamsburg and received his High School education at the Morrisburg Collegiate. He taught public school in the County of Dundas for four years. He then entered Queen's University in 1903 and graduated in medicine in 1907. Immediately on his graduation the Doctor came to Sault Ste. Marie where he practised as assistant to Dr. McLean with the Algoma Steel Corporation. In 1915 the Doctor took charge of the medical work for the Algoma Steel Corporation and continued in that position until 1919 when he severed his connection with the company and returned to general practise. Dr. Casselman is Physician for the woods department of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper

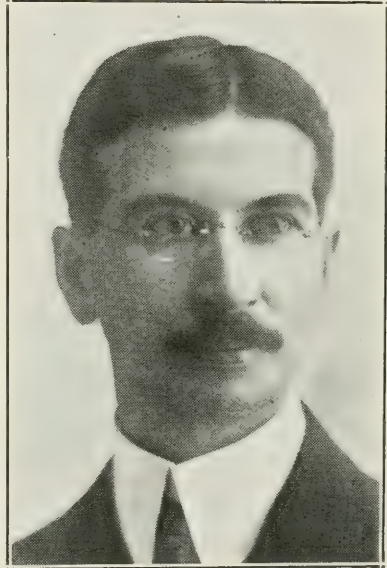


Mills and also the Hope Lumber Co. He is an enthusiastic sportsman being interested in baseball and football and he is a fisherman and hunter of considerable note, especially in the Glendale and Searchmont District. The Doctor is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club. He is a Presbyterian in religion and politically is a supporter of the Conservative Party.

Dr. A. Sinclair

DR. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR was born at Kilsyth, Ontario, near Owen Sound, August 8, 1877. He received his Public and High School education in Owen Sound and matriculated from the Owen Sound Collegiate in 1897 with his Junior Matriculation and Second-Class Certificate. The Doctor taught school for four years and in 1901 entered Toronto University, graduating in 1905. Dr. Sinclair practised at Spragge, Ontario, for two years, and in 1908 went to England taking up post graduate work and obtaining his M.R.C.S. England and L.R.C.P. London.

In 1909 the Doctor returned to Canada and located in Sault Ste. Marie where he has practised continuously to the present time. He has been interested in civic matters, serving as alderman on the city council for a number of years. He is a

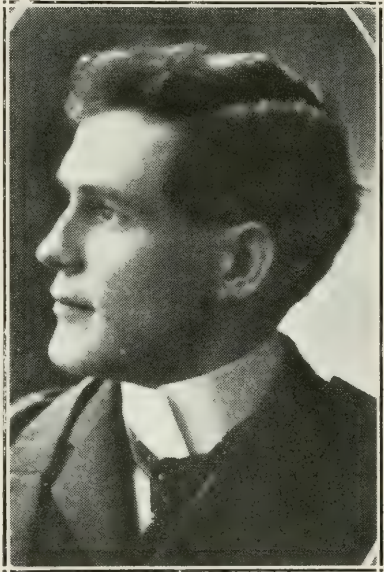


past President of the Medical Association. The Doctor was largely instrumental in the establishment of the District House of Refuge for Algoma which has been of such benefit to the unfortunate older people of the District. Dr. Sinclair was appointed a coroner for the District of Algoma in 1917. The Doctor is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club and is interested in golf. In religion the Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a Conservative.

Dr. B. Hamilton

DR BENSON HAMILTON was born at Auburn, Huron County, near Goderich, December 19, 1871. He received his primary education in the Public School at Auburn and attended Collegiate Institute at Goderich, matriculating in 1896. The Doctor taught school for four years in Huron County after which he entered Trinity Medical College, Toronto, in 1900. He graduated from Trinity University in 1903 and from the College of Physicians in 1904.

Dr. Hamilton is also a graduate of the Michigan College of Physicians and Surgeons having obtained his degree from that institution in 1903. He practised for seven years in Huron County and in Michigan. He also practised in Wingham. In 1906 Dr. Hamilton took a Post Graduate course in Chicago in the eye, ear, nose



and throat, spending one year in Morefield's Hospital. In 1910 he went to London, England, and took a further Post Graduate course on eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1911 the Doctor came to Sault Ste. Marie and commenced practise there. In 1917 he took further Post Graduate work in Chicago and has been devoting his special attention to the eye, ear, nose and throat since that time. The Doctor is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club and is particularly fond of fishing and hunting. He is a member of the Anglican Church and in politics is a staunch Conservative.

Dr. R. T. Lane

DR. ROBERT TARZWELL LANE was born August 1, 1874, at Erin, Wellington County. He received his primary education in the Public Schools of Erin Township and attended Collegiate Institute at Orangeville. The Doctor took his Junior leaving examination in 1893, attended Model School and taught three years in Wellington County. He spent six months at Springbank, one year at Model School and in 1901 he removed to Sault Ste. Marie where he taught school until 1906 being principal of one of the City Public Schools. In 1906 he obtained his matriculation at Sault Ste. Marie High School and entered Toronto School of medicine in 1907, graduating in 1910.

The Doctor was President of the Medical Society of the University of Toronto in his final year.



On his graduation the Doctor practised for six months in Collingwood and removed to the Sault in 1911 where he has practised since that time. Dr. Lane is resident physician to the Lake Superior Paper Co., Ltd. He is an enthusiastic tennis player and has held a number of tennis trophies in competition in the city. He is also fond of hunting and fishing. The Doctor is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club and a budding golf player.

Dr. G. A. Fripp

DR. GEORGE DOWNING FRIPP was born at Ottawa, August 4, 1881. He attended the Public School and Collegiate Institute at Ottawa and matriculated from the Ottawa Collegiate in 1899. The Doctor entered McGill University in Arts and obtained his B.A. in 1903 and his degree

in medicine in 1906. He was associated with the Fresh Air Chambly, Canton in Montreal, being in charge one summer. The Doctor was also C.P.R. doctor on the S.S. Mount Temple for a short time. He spent two years in the Hartford Hospital, Connecticut and subsequently practised in the mining camps at Cobalt with Dr. Moore and later was associated with the Medical Services on the Hudson Canal in New York State. In the fall of 1910 Dr. Fripp moved to Sault Ste. Marie where he commenced practice.



He continued to practise until February 1916 when he joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and proceeded Overseas. He was then attached to the Military Hospital at Orphington. Dr. Fripp saw service in France, and remained in service until he received his discharge in 1919 when he returned to the Sault and resumed his practice. The Doctor was a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club, the Sault Club and the Sault Ste. Marie Boat Club. He was Medical Officer to the Sons of England Royal Standard, number 112.

Since the above facts were recorded Dr. Fripp had the misfortune to develop pneumonia aggravated by his determined attempts to look after his work following the appearance of the early symptoms. Dr. Fripp put up a determined struggle for life and an exceedingly large number of friends learned with sorrow and surprise that the Doctor had passed to the Great Beyond. Dr. Fripp proved himself during life and in death true to the best traditions of the great profession which he adorned.

DR. JOSEPH W. HUNT graduated from Toronto University in 1907. After graduation he went to London, England, and obtained there his M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.. In 1910 Dr. Hunt located in what was then known as Steelton. At the beginning of the war Dr. Hunt enlisted for Overseas service and remained in military service until the end of the war.

DR. THOMAS O. HUTTON graduated from Toronto University in 1907. He practised at Spragge and Cutler for four years, coming to the Sault in 1912. At the beginning of the war Dr. Hutton enlisted in the Imperial Medical Corps and later commenced practise in London, England.

DR. LANG, brother of Mr. John Lang, engineer of this City, practised here for a short time in 1912.

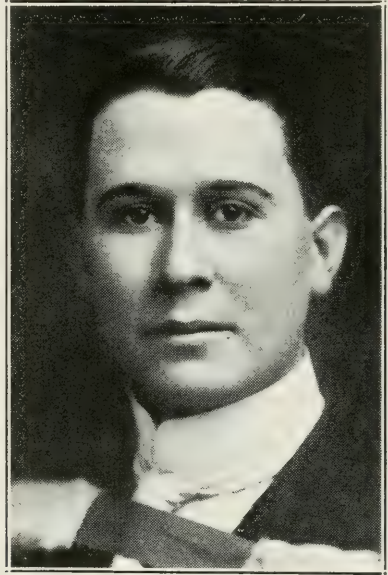
Dr. C. A. DeSorcey

DR. CHARLES A. DE SORCEY was born in the Province of Quebec in 1878. He attended Montreal College and obtained his B.A. in 1900. In the same year he entered Laval University and graduated in 1904 with his M.D. Dr. De Sorcey practised his profession in Quebec and for a period of one year in Winnipeg, Manitoba. In 1914 the Doctor located in Sault Ste. Marie, where he has practised since that time. The Doctor is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and in politics is a Liberal.



Dr. I. Cohen

DR. ISAAC COHEN was born in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1888. He came to Canada quite young and received his Public and High School education in Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. Cohen entered the University of Toronto in 1911, graduating in 1916. He was house surgeon at Toronto General Hospital until January 1918, when he came to Sault Ste. Marie to assume the position of assistant surgeon to the Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, where he is still employed.



Dr. J. E. Gimby

DR. JOSEPH EDWIN GIMBY, a son of Dr. W. E. Gimby, was born at Chesley, Ontario, in 1892. He came to the Sault with his parents in 1902, attended the Public and High Schools here, and in 1909 matriculated, entering Victoria College in Arts. Before completing his Arts course Dr. Gimby entered the Toronto School of Medicine and graduated in 1916. Immediately on his graduation he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps and proceeded Overseas as Medical Officer to the 208th Battalion of Toronto. Dr. Gimby served in England and France as Regimental Medical Officer obtaining the rank of Captain.

After the war had ended he returned to Canada and commenced the practise of medicine at Sault Ste. Marie where he has been located since that time.

Dr. Gimby is an enthusiastic sportsman and hunter and is remarkably well versed in the fishing and hunting grounds of this District. The Doctor has also demonstrated that he is a poet of no mean ability. His lines on the death of Dr. Fripp were the subject of much favorable comment throughout the City.



Dr. J. H. Duncan

DR. JOHN H. DUNCAN was born at Churchill, Ontario, January 31, 1888. He is a son of the Rev. W. A. Duncan, formerly pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. Duncan came to the Sault with his parents when two years of age, while his father was stationed here. He received his primary education at the Public and High Schools at Sault Ste. Marie and matriculated from the Sault High School in 1904. He has the honor of being the first pupil to matriculate from the High School at Sault Ste. Marie.

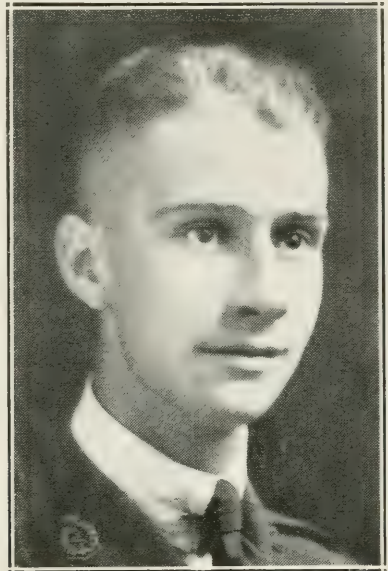
Dr. Duncan entered the University of Toronto and obtained his B.A. in 1910. After three years in the department of physiology with Dr. **T.** G. Brodie, he graduated in medicine in 1915, having obtained his M.A. in 1912 for research work. Dr. Duncan commenced practise



in Bruce Mines, Ontario, and remained there from 1915 to 1919 when he came to Sault Ste. Marie to take Dr. Gibson's place on X-Ray work at the General Hospital here. Dr. Duncan has been for some time interested in photography and is quite devoted to the X-Ray work which he has in charge. The Doctor is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club and the Sault Club.

Dr. I. M. Lloyd

DR. I. M. LLOYD was born at Newmarket, Ontario. He received his primary education at the Newmarket Public and High Schools. He entered the University of Toronto in 1912 and graduated in 1916. Dr. Lloyd served Overseas with the 16th Canadian Field Ambulance and after the armistice returned to Canada and moved to Sault Ste. Marie in the fall of 1919. Dr. Lloyd has continued in practise here since that date.



Dr. W. H. Dudley

DR. W. H. DUDLEY was born at Pembroke, Ontario, in the year 1876. He received his primary and High School education in Pembroke, obtained his junior leaving at the Pembroke High School in 1894. He then taught school in a number of places until the year 1900. In 1901 the Doctor entered Queen's University and graduated in 1905. He commenced practise as an assistant to Dr. McLean at Sault Ste. Marie in the year 1905. The Doctor remained for a year and then went to Webbwood, where he practised continuously until 1916 when he went Overseas.

Dr. Dudley spent one year with the Surgical Department of Number Two Military District at Toronto. He proceeded Overseas as Medical Officer to the Queen's Own Rifles of To-



ronto. The Doctor was afterwards attached to the Orphington Military Hospital and remained there until 1918. He was then transferred to Inverness in connection with the Number Eight Military District. He remained there until July 1919. On the first of September the Doctor returned to Canada, came to Sault Ste. Marie on October 1 in that year, and has continued in the general practise of his profession since that date.

Dr. J. McDonald

DR. JOHN McDONALD was born at Hampstead, Ontario, December 14, 1892. He received his Public School education at Hampstead and later attended the Collegiate institute at Stratford, matriculating with a second-class certificate in 1908. In 1909 and 1910 he taught school and obtained his first-class certificate in 1912. Shortly after he entered McGill University, graduating in medicine in 1917. On graduation he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was detailed to hospital duty in Montreal until the Armistice. He then continued in Montreal General Hospital during 1919.

Dr. McDonald came to Sault Ste. Marie in January, 1920, and he has engaged in general practise since that time.

He is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Country Club and Sault Club. The Doctor is quite interested in sports; he is a curler and was a wrestler of considerable note, having reached the Dominion Intercollegiate finals for the 145 pound class. Dr. McDonald is a Presbyterian.



Dr. R. F. Cain

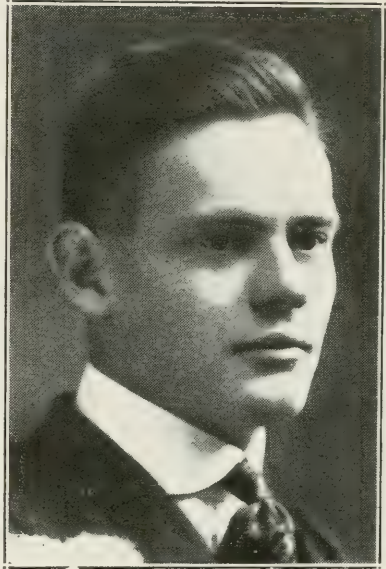
DR. ROBERT F. CAIN was born near Gore Bay, Ontario, September 2, 1894. He received his primary education in the Public and High Schools at Sault Ste. Marie, matriculating in 1911. On matriculation Dr. Cain entered Victoria College in Arts and later transferred to medicine, graduating from Toronto Medical School in 1918. He spent two years with the Canadian Army Medical Corps, one year of which was spent in Trans-Atlantic service. He returned to Sault Ste. Marie in 1920 and commenced the practise of his profession there.

Dr. Cain is widely noted for his musical abilities. He is greatly in demand because of his mastery of the piano.



Dr. W. B. Dickson

DR. W. B. DICKSON was born at Niagara Falls, Ontario, where he received his primary and collegiate training. Dr. Dickson entered Toronto University and graduated at an early age with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered Toronto Medical School and graduated in 1920, his course having been interrupted by two years' service with the British Navy on the North Sea. In July, 1920, Dr. Dickson commenced practise with Dr. R. T. Lane at Sault Ste. Marie. He remained until September, 1921, when he returned to Toronto to enter Toronto General Hospital, where he has remained since that date.



Dr. N. F. W. Graham

DR. NELSON F. W. GRAHAM was born at Lindsay, Ontario, in 1887. He received his primary and Collegiate training in his home town. In 1915 Dr. Graham graduated from the University of Alberta with the degree of B.A. He then entered Toronto Medical School, where he studied until 1915 when he enlisted for service Overseas. Dr. Graham proceeded Overseas in 1916 with the 101st Battalion. He was subsequently transferred to the 11th Canadian Field Ambulance, and saw service in France with this unit as an N.C.O. The Doctor was discharged from service in 1917, but re-enlisted in May, 1918. He received his commission as Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps for work in bacteriology and serology in the Base Hospital and Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto. In March, 1919, Doctor Graham received his discharge on demobilization. In October, 1920, he was appointed director of the newly located branch of the Provincial Laboratories at Sault Ste. Marie, where he has been engaged since that time.



The Doctor is interested in pure science. He is a member of the Sault Boat Club.

Dr. H. M. Johnston

DR. HUGH W. JOHNSTON was born at London, Ontario, in 1882. He attended the Public School at Midland and after three years apprenticeship in pharmacy in Midland completed his matriculation at Woodstock College and Orillia Collegiate Institute. Dr. Johnston graduated from Toronto Medical School in 1907. For several months he was assistant at the Parry Sound General Hospital. In 1909 he located at Fort Francis where he commenced the practise of his profession. In 1916 he went Overseas with the Canadian Army Medical Corps from Winnipeg, serving in France as Medical Officer to the 13th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery. Shortly before the armistice he was transferred to the 14th Field Ambulance. On his return to Canada he commenced practise at Fort Francis but was subsequently



ly appointed District Officer of Health for District number eight of the Province of Ontario, taking on his duties in January, 1921, with headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. Johnston is a member of the Methodist Church.

Dr. M. H. Leahy

DR. W. H. LEAHY was born at Lakefield, Ontario, in 1892. He received his Public School education at Lakefield, and afterwards attended Peterborough Collegiate matriculating in 1911. He entered Queen's University in 1913, and remained there until May, 1915, when he went Overseas with number five Stationary Hospital. He served during 1915 and 1916 in England and Egypt. The Doctor went to France in 1917. He returned to Canada in 1917 and resumed the study of his profession, graduating in January, 1919, with his M.D.C.M. Dr. Leahy then became an intern in Bradstreet Hospital, New York City, where he remained for a year. He then spent a year as house surgeon in Flower Hospital, New York City. In January, 1921, he came to Sault Ste. Marie and commenced the practise of his profession.



Dr. Leahy is much interested in sport, especially hockey and rugby. During his University days he played with the Queen's University Rugby team.

The Doctor is a Roman Catholic.



GENERAL HOSPITAL—Erected 1898—Opened July, 1899



PLUMMER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL--Opened Nov., 1920

CHAPTER 4

"The Hospitals"

A History of the medical profession in Sault Ste. Marie would not be complete without a reference to the Hospitals which aid the doctor so greatly in the treatment of his patient. Prior to July, 1899, Sault Ste. Marie had no hospital to aid the early practitioners in their work. The want of a hospital was indelibly impressed upon the people of the Town by a serious epidemic of typhoid which raged in the years 1895 and 1896. In the course of two months the town incurred an expenditure of \$1,600.00 in an effort to stem the progress of the epidemic and to provide attendants and necessities for the sick. Old buildings were turned into temporary quarters for hospital purposes and public charity was resorted to in many cases. Members of the medical profession devoted themselves unselfishly to the attention of the unfortunate people who were afflicted. In September of 1896 some efforts were made towards the establishment of proper hospital accommodation. Meetings were held and a committee composed of Edward Biggings, John Dawson, George A. Hunter, W. H. Hearst, J. J. Kehoe, Robert Rush and Dr. Robert J. Gibson were appointed to further the project. The Town granted a free site and Mr. F. H. Clergue gave liberal assistance and a hearty and practical interest in the project.

A deputation consisting of Dr. Gibson and Messrs. Biggings and Dawson interviewed the governments of the day at Ottawa and Toronto with a view to securing aid but they were unsuccessful.

Notwithstanding the earnest and persistent efforts of the members of the committee no real progress was attained.

Later however, Dr. Chamberlain, Inspector of Public Charities, while in the town on a conference, suggested that the Sisters of Charity be acquainted with the extreme need of hospital accommodation here. In July, 1898, the inspector was asked to interview the Sisters and the result was that that institution decided to establish a hospital in Sault Ste. Marie. Two sisters of the Order of the Grey Nuns of the Cross arrived from Ottawa on September 13th, 1898. They arranged for a temporary hospital in a cottage on Water, now Bay street, and on the 21st of September the foundation stone of the present hospital was laid by His Worship Mayor Biggings. Dr. Gibson, who had worked so devotedly for the establishment of the hospital, performed the duties of master of ceremonies. Building operations were pushed forward and the building was completed. It was first occupied in July, 1899. This building became known as the General Hospital and was extremely well equipped for the attention of the sick. The building, practically four stories in height was equipped with every appliance required for the successful treatment of patients. Apart from the hospital building there is a laundry building. The grounds in front of the hospital have been greatly beautified. The General Hospital has always possessed a medical staff of the well known practitioners. This hospital for a number of years provided accommodation for the sick of the whole City and surrounding district and from the first filled a long felt want in the community and justified its establishment by the Order of the Grey Nuns and those who so loyally assisted them. The General Hospital has received valuable aid from the Ladies' Auxiliary formed in May 1899. Mrs. W. H. Plummer was the first President and for a number of years took an active interest in the furnishing of the hospital with appliances and equipment which it required. She was followed in office by Mrs. (Dr.) J. A. Reid and a succession of splendid women who have loyally assisted in the hospital in carrying on its good work.

Since the erection of the first building considerable additions have been made to the hospital to provide for the ever increasing requirements for the treatment of the patients applying for admission and at the present time the General Hospital is an exceedingly large building, well equipped and providing accomodation for a large number of persons. While the hospital was erected under the auspices of the Grey Nuns of the Cross it has been non-sectarian and its doors have ever been open to the rich and poor alike and to persons of both the Protestant and Roman Catholic faith. No person has been turned away whatever might be their station in life or their religious creed, and complete liberty is allowed to patients to send for the clergy of either faith.

In addition to the General Hospital which has so splendidly provided for the attention of the sick since its erection in 1898, we have today a second hospital in Sault Ste. Marie, known as the Plummer Memorial Hospital. For many years prior to its incorporation a number of citizens of the city desired another hospital and formed an organization to obtain money to be used for that purpose. The people behind the movement were enthusiastic and energetic and with the aid of a ladies' auxiliary and other societies, considerable funds were raised and in March 1917 a committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining facts and figures with a view to equipping and maintaining a hospital.

A lease was taken of the premises known as 155 and 157 Albert Street East which were considered the most suitable premises that could be obtained for rental and on July 28th, 1917, The Royal Victoria Hospital, as it was then called, was opened. At first there was only accomodation for eighteen patients and it was soon realized that the premises were inadequate for the demands made upon it. In May, 1920, the Algoma Benevolent Hospital Association received a splendid donation from Mr. Harry Lynne Plummer and Mrs. Blanche Fauquier Lyon, son and daughter of the late W. H. Plummer. The premises known as Lynnhurst, for many years the beautiful home of the late W. H. Plummer, with a frontage of one hundred and fourteen feet on Queen Street, was transferred for hospital purposes to His Honour Judge Stone, Judge of the

District of Algoma, Edgar T. Read, Accountant, and Uriah McFadden, K.C., Barrister-at-Law, in trust for the use of the hospital association as a hospital, the property to be called the Plummer Memorial Hospital. This property was particularly acceptable for a hospital as the building erected on the land is a model of beauty and permanency in design and architecture and with its spacious verandas was easily adapted for hospital accomodation. The grounds are well preserved with beautiful lawns, shade trees and shrubbery. The building commands a splendid view of St. Mary's River and is an ideal location for a hospital.

Shortly after the announcement of this appropriate gift a public subscription of \$18,000.00 was raised and the money expended in the equipping of Lymhurst as a modern hospital with every necessary appliance for hospital comfort and sanitation. The building was renovated and a new heating plant and laundry installed. On the first floor there are two public wards, a men's containing eleven cots and a women's containing four cots, office and board room, kitchen and pantry. On the second floor there are four private wards, and provision for three surgical patients. On the third floor there are semi-private wards accomodating seven patients and two private wards thus giving a total accomodation for thirty-one patients.

The Plummer Memorial Hospital was duly opened on the 6th of November, 1920, and is equipped with an up-to-date staff of professional nurses and several junior nurses in training. The Plummer Memorial Hospital is also favored with a strong medical advisory board and is providing accomodation for a large number of patients.

The accomodation provided by the General Hospital and the Plummer Memorial Hospital appears to be quite adequate for the requirements of the City and the citizens feel that they are fortunate in possessing two such capable institutions for the treatment of the sick of the community. Too much cannot be said for the care expended and the devotion to duty shown by the nurses and other officers and employees of both hospitals and in the manner in which they unstintingly give of their services for the alleviation of the suffering of the sick who are placed in their charge.

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